

# Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE POST OFFICE, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. X.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1813

NO. 50.

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The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Eliza Field, at the Mechanic's News Office, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

## LIST OF MAILS,

WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.

ASTORIA, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

FAST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

ASTORIA, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

LOTOWN, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

LOUTON, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

LYNN, via Edgington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11 to 12 P. M.

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## STEAM IRON WORKS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Opposite City Hall, Bangor.

CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establishment every variety of Machinery and Castings used in this section of the country.

MACHINERY

Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and

Screws; Shingle, Clapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping

and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS.

Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance

Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons;

Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of

Bevel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS.

A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new

and beautiful patterns; Cook Stoves, several kinds,

Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment

of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight

Stove Castings.

PLOUGHES.

An assortment of Ploughs from patterns greatly

approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points

for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and

Wagon Hubs, cast whole; Potash Kettles, Caul-

drons, Fire Dogs, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

Circular Saws; Blacksmithing and Composition

Castings; Machine Casts from one of the oldest

and most celebrated manufactories in Mass.

All the above will be found equal in quality to

any in the market, and for sale on as reasonable

terms.

July 18—w

G. W. LADD.

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## GILMAN & CO'S.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.

EXPRESS.

GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every

Monday and Thursday mornings per Steamer

Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston,

and through Messrs. Harnden & Co., to any of

the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and

sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying

Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of

all kinds of business.

AGENTS.

Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor

Winslow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland.

John R. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HENRY GILMAN.

J. W. RICHARDSON.

Bangor Aug. 25, 1813.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECHANICS' RECORD.

By a vote of the late STATE CONVENTION OF

MECHANICS, a Committee was authorized to is-

sume a Prospectus for the publication, in the city

of Bangor, of a monthly periodical devoted to the

interests of the Mechanics of the State, and to be

the organ of communication between the different

Associations already formed, and the means of in-

creasing their numbers and extending their influ-

ence.

Agreeably to their instructions, the Committee

now propose to their brethren, the Mechanics of

Maine, the publication of a monthly periodical

devoted to their interests—to all that concerns

their social relations, their scientific attainments,

and their progress in self-cultivation; a publication

heartily engaged in disseminating a correct public

sentiment regarding useful labor—in enlarging the

boundaries of science, aiding in the improvement of

the arts and in spreading useful information upon all

subjects connected with education and the arts, as

well as an organ of communication between the Me-

chanic Associations in the State.

It is confidently expected that the matter for each

number will be furnished by the earnest thinkers

in each of the Associations in the State and by men

who are deeply interested in the onward progress

of humanity, by means of a better and a wider

spread intelligence among the people and a broader

extension of physical science and the mechanic arts.

The RECORD will be issued in a pamphlet form

of convenient size for binding, upon good paper

and a clear type, each number to contain as many

pages as the amount of the subscription at the time

of its publication will warrant.

TERMS. The RECORD will be furnished to each

subscriber for one dollar a year in advance, and no

subscriptions will be received without the pay

of the several Mechanic Associations and me-

chanics generally are requested to aid in procuring

subscribers and remitting the money, that the ex-

periment so honorable to them, if successful, and so

useful to the community may not fail for the want

of their co-operation and influence. It is expected,

also, that each Association will take immediate

measures to occupy a portion of



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY

City Nominations.  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
**George W. Holden,**  
**William Paine.**  
Election on Saturday, Oct. 14th.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

Representative Election.

The fourth trial for the election of Representative takes place this day at ten o'clock. The Gazette of yesterday contains a rallying cry from the city committee of the Gazette party; which we should think would have the tendency to cause every Whig who may read it to attend the polls himself, and to urge his whig neighbors to do the same, and untidely throw their votes for the Whig candidates, that an end may be put to election trials and provision be made to have our city represented in the Legislature by men who understand the interests of our city, and who will use their influence to promote such interests rather than taking pleasure in tripping the wheels of legislation, and, if possible, the wheels of government.

Let the Whigs of Bangor, as one man, attend the polls and give this day to the good of the cause and to the country. A united effort will secure an election, and that effort every Whig owes to his country and to his friends. Begin early and labor till the close of the polls and the work will be done and well done.

The influences which tend to peace throughout the world afford a delightful subject of contemplation. The advancement of the physical sciences—the means of communication—the mighty power of steam, are found in many of their immediate as well as in their remote influences a high moral effect upon the nations of the earth. The following remarks from a late English paper have truth and force and seem conclusive as heralding the day in the not distant future when the nations of the earth shall agree to live in peace and good fellowship.

It seems a fitting occasion to inquire whether the causes of difference among individuals in neighborhoods and towns and cities are being removed as rapidly as they should be to correspond with the national movements that afford so much gratification. We fear they are not.

Here is the article alluded to:

The Cinque Ports.

Boulogne has long been half an English town. Folkestone seems about to become half a French one. A strange change is working in that old member of the Cinque Ports. The railway has carried a new colony into the very bosom of its torpid, half-shut society. The steep, narrow, winding, dirty streets of the town, are typical of its old condition. The athletic laborers driving a broad and commodious road through the heart of them, or removing the silt and shingle from its choked-up harbor, together with the "Eastern Pavilion," run up in hot haste in order that a hotel might be there, although the hotel is only in the act of building, are prophetic of the future. The "Pavilion" is French in all its arrangements—its bar, its table d'hôte, its beds, its waiters. The speculation is probably less to gratify and accommodate French visitors to the British shore, than Cockney tourists, who may there look at the sea, and dine and sleep à la Française, without exposing themselves to the risk of sea-sickness. The blended flags of France and England, which decorate the saloon, bespeak the frontier where one nation fades into another; and the impression is confirmed by a Boulogne and Folkestone journal printed weekly in English at the former town, which lies upon the table.

Steam has made the sea cease to draw the harsh and abrupt line of demarcation between two countries which it formerly did. On a great line of communication between the capitals, (even in the short period elapsed since the opening of the railway,) a hybrid race is growing up, as it does where states are only divided by a tiny brook or an ideal line. And other places are pushing and jostling to participate in the change. The completion of the line to Dover will in part re-establish that old port in its old privilege of being a great gate to the Continent, of which Folkestone at present threatens to rob it. Rye and Hastings are exerting themselves to obtain a branch railway. Brighton and Dieppe are as intimately linked as Folkestone and Boulogne. The whole range of coast from Sandwich to Seaford, which the Norman monarchs regimented into a defensive barrier, is becoming in our day a means of communication.

It is the way of the world. On the Continent, walled towns turn their fortifications into promenades; and on a grander scale the same transformation is taking place with the Cinque Ports. Easy and pleasant by-ways are constructing over their mounds. The British Channel, like the glaciers and ditches of the city alluded to, is becoming the pleasure drive of Majesty. It is to England what the drive in Hyde Park is to London. Contagious sympathy draws the Majesty of France to the other side of the Channel; Louis Philippe has positively made two attempts to take a pleasure trip in a steamer, and be at all events quite a barge.

The great "highway of waters" is becoming a populous street; England representing the row of habitations on one side, France and Belgium those on the other. Royal personages whisk out of a house on the one side, and run across to carry to royal personages on the other an informal invitation to a family party, which is frankly and unceremoniously accepted. At parting, arrangements are made for returning the visit as soon as may be convenient. The Kings and Queens of the opposite side of the Channel are beginning to live and visit on the same easy footing as the bourgeois of an inland town on opposite sides of the street. Louis Philippe is becoming in reality as well as in name a "roi bourgeois."

All this should work well. The egg-merchants of Normandy, Picardy, and Belgium, have long been staunch friends of peace. The lodging keepers of the Cinque Ports will grow equally averse to hostilities, as interrupting their trade. The shareholders in all the lines of railway from the capital to the coast will participate in those sentiments. The engine makers, the coal owners, all employed by the railways, will join the

peace league. A row of anti-dynastic railways will line the coast, and the railway lines will be so many stakes driven into the internal mass of the nation to rivet their hold upon it. The marine excursions of the Sovereign, by rendering this region of peace fashionable, will increase the number of those who haunt it and learn to sympathize with its inhabitants.

The same influences are at work in France. In spite of their quarrelling propensities, France and England are being brought over to amicable and common sense views. The harmonious intercourse between the two coasts, which Julius Cæsar first disturbed, is after the lapse of well nigh two thousand years, about to be restored. The day is coming when the rhapsodies of *Le National* will be laughed at as a good joke for the solemn air with which they are uttered to an unsympathizing audience, and when the bellicose articles of *The Morning Chronicle* will be forgiven in gratitude to the enterprising promoter of the Southampton and Rouen rail ways.

The Portland Bulletin tells a pleasant story, that well illustrates the little confidence the people place in the administration of John Tyler since he offers at auction and uses as his own personal property the patronage of the government placed in the hands of the executive to promote the public welfare. The story thus runs: "Quite a ludicrous circumstance took place one day last week, which made some fluttering in a certain quarter. It appeared that on the evening previous the U. S. Marshal had sat in the same pew with a gentleman well known in Portland, and had exchanged hats with him. Being told of a joke, the new incumbent of the government hat made his appearance in the streets the next morning wearing the badge of office—the cockade and eagle—and proceeded to the Marshal's office. Here he found Mr. Oliver Clapp busying himself about making the fire and sweeping the floor—gave two or three superfluous orders, as if by authority, and expressed his pleasure to see every thing going on so nicely. Mr. Clapp had never received an intimation that the Marshal was "going out" and was taken all aback. However, determined on securing the good will of his new master, he proceeded with alacrity to obey the directions given; and took care as soon as the coast was clear, to noise abroad the strange affair. Madam Rumor got hold of it, and was about kicking up a deuce of a turmoil, when the gallant Colonel made his appearance, and rectified the matter."

Change of Proprietorship.

We notice by the Gazette of yesterday that Mr. John Burrill has disposed of all his interest in the Daily and Weekly Gazette to Mr. William Hastings of Augusta, who will remove to this city. Mr. Burrill first started the Gazette and we doubt not in the enterprise he has found many difficulties. He has labored hard, too hard for his comfort or his health and in disposing of property we hope he has secured to himself an adequate reward. We should be willing to say some handsome things of Mr. Burrill, but as they might be imputed to motives such we cannot act from, we shall forbear for the present at least.

According to the Milwaukee Courier, Gen. Henry Dodge is elected delegate from Wisconsin Territory by a majority "of from 1500 to 2000." Gen. Dodge was Governor of Wisconsin under Mr. Van Buren.

We are requested to state that the Cicero Club will meet this evening at the Mechanics Hall.

Our Militia System.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier:

I noticed in your last weekly paper (as well as in several others previous to that,) pieces headed Our Militia. The authors of those pieces are friends to the present militia system; in favor of keeping up the militia. I am not, and why? because it is of no use whatever. I will ask what good does it do, now? It obliges men to turn out and spend two or three days in a year to train; he has got to furnish himself with equipments at his own expense, he has got to spend his time, let him be doing what he will, and money; or, if he does not choose to train, he can pay the pretty little fine of \$4.00 or \$5.00. At our general musters he has got to be at the expense of traveling from one to twelve miles, and drilling all day on the muster field, amid drunkenness and revelry, which are common at our musters, and for which he gets for the three trainings fifty cents; which will not one sixth part pay his expenses. What use would the militia be in case of a war with a foreign nation? which is about as likely to take place as father Miller's theory. But supposing we do have a war within ten years, what more will the Soldier know as it regards his duty? He will not be one half so well disciplined as he would not be to train at all, and why? because he does not take any interest in it; there is nothing to make him take an interest; no inducement whatever. A man has no inducement to work for another without some compensation, neither has he for the State. If you must keep up the militia (which is of no use) pay them for it; have them enrolled from the age of 18 to 35, and to keep their arms in good order and present them once a year for inspection;—have them from the age of 21 to 30, to do duty twice a year or more, and pay them a fair compensation, and then they will do their duty as soldiers, they will take an interest, and will know their duty when called for.

The author of the last piece in the Courier, headed Our Militia, speaks of the Artillery Company, recently organized in the patriotic town of Brewer, as a large and fine company. It numbers about forty and it is nothing more or less than a part and parcel of the Brewer militia, and moreover I did not know that the town of Brewer was so celebrated for its patriotism before. I wonder if getting up a little Independent company constitutes patriotism; if it does, the less we have of it the better. As far as real patriotism is concerned, I think Brewer has its share. And again he says, that we are naturally

dier when we can perform it right; but as a people (he says) we cannot bear ridicule and blackguardism which we draw down upon us by our ignorance.

Now, for my part, I do not love the duty of the soldier and will not perform it any better, than to clear the law, just so long as the system remains as it does now. I can bear ridicule, blackguardism, &c. if you will let me off from doing military duty. Pay us as the State pays any one in its employ (if you must keep up the Militia) and then we will do our duty, and not suffer ourselves to be ridiculed, &c.—Let friend Stueben be obliged to train three or four days a year, at his own expense, and see where his patriotism is. I think it would vanish like the dew before the Sun.

A MEMBER OF BREWER OLD MILITIA.

A correspondent requests us to publish the following notice written by John Neal and published in the Portland Advertiser and also to request, in behalf of himself and several friends of Mr. Brockway that he will make his arrangements so as to spend the approaching winter in this city.

Mr. Brockway.

Though not much in the habit of doing what may be mistaken for a puff, the writer cannot forbear saying a word or two in favor of the individual as a teacher of dancing, whose name appears at the top of this notice. Knowing him personally, and believing him to be pre-eminently qualified for what he has undertaken, by habits and association, with the best society, as well as by education, the writer hopes his fellow citizens will not miss the opportunity they have now—have not had before to his knowledge—and may never have again—of employing an accomplished master of the art he professes to teach—Dancing.

Mr. B.'s next quarter begins on the 26th, we see.

The following little sketch of a race in Ireland by a correspondent of the New York Tribune will be read by many of our readers with interest.

"An adventure of my own among them to-day will give you a faint idea of their enthusiasm. I had penetrated the crowd around the 'Croppie's Grave.' Upon it were kneeling the friends of the murdered, praying for the souls of the departed; and as they rose and brushed the drops from their eyes, others would take their places. Stern faces surrounded the spot, and among them was one who wore the fragments of a hat which had been destroyed on that very spot in '93. Is not the boldness of his avowal a strong symptom? My appearance made me a marked object among the frieze coats, and I heard mutters about the 'Saxon.' 'To quiet them, I told the apparent leader that I was not an Englishman but an American. 'An American it is? Welcome to Ireland, sir.' He turned to the lowering throng and cried, 'Boys, here is an American—three cheers for him!'

The cheers were most heartily given, with up-tost hats, and he continued—'He is from America, the only free country in the world: three times three!' and again their shouts rang out. 'Clear away the grave,' he then said, 'and let the American gentleman see it—Please to walk over it, sir. It is ten yards long, and here are thrown in a hundred fine boys, murdered by Saxon treachery.' I complied with his request, and as I was about to descend, he said, 'Wait, he said, 'Wait! I made bold to ask leave to take your hand, sir, before you go.' I of course gave it, and they all then pressed forward to shake hands, thrusting their hands over each other's heads, and saying, 'Welcome to old Ireland, sir, welcome to Ireland. We have rough hands, but warm hearts.' Again they gave three times three cheers, and the distant groups catching the sound, re-echoed the shouts, till the whole hill of Tara resounded with cheers for America."

The Mechanical Lamp.

The principle of this Lamp is that of an extremely simplified mechanism or clock work, ingeniously adapted to a pump, and almost entirely independent from it. The pump operates through the medium of the mechanism in an oil reservoir enclosed in the lamp, and conveys an abundant and regular supply of oil to the wick. This lamp presents several striking advantages over others—of which, the great increase of light and the comparative economy in the consumption of oil, are the most useful, and therefore deserving particular notice. One of these lamps spreads as much, if not more light, than three astral lamps, and is sufficient in a parlor to enable one to read at any place or corner. It also affords a great variety of forms, sizes, &c., and is a beautiful ornament on the mantle piece in the parlor, counting house, store, &c.; it is used with suspensions, and is applied easily, with ornamental elbows, to walls, corners, or any place required.

A glass globe is adapted to the lamp to spread the light all around, or also a fancy paper shade for private use, in reading and writing—which concentrates the light on one spot, and protects the eyes. The fact of the light preserving always the same degree of intensity and uniformity, is accounted for by the regular and full supply of oil at the wick, even when the reservoir is nearly exhausted, as also by the application of a suitable air draft. This circumstance does not and cannot exist in other lamps, where the supply continually diminishes and continually withdraws from the wick. The lamp is not subject to get out of order, easily, when attended to with ordinary care—the mechanism is very substantial, and reduced to the highest degree of simplicity and perfection. A good clock is known to run without interruption for thirty, and even forty years; so much more a lamp of this description, which is not half so complicated, and not used one eighth of the time. It is not in the least liable to smell or smoke if properly managed, unless placed in a good draught; this fact can be tested by holding a white card about an inch over the top of the chimney, which will not soil in the slightest degree.

The whole work is so perfectly plain and substantial that any watchmaker, or even his apprentices (unless they be entirely ignorant of their profession) can easily repair this lamp.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Bangor.

CLEARED.  
Oct. 12th, sch Brilliant, Sherman, Norwalk.  
Fairplay, Crockett, Weymouth.  
Elizabeth, Boston.  
Oct. 13th, sch Isabella, Patterson, Boston.  
Enterprise, Thayer, Brighton.  
Albert, Coates, do.  
Henry, Bourne, Plymouth.  
Bangor, Rice, Boston.  
Belmont, Herriman, New Bedford.  
Porter, Parker, Boston.

Memoranda.

At Boston, schs Warrumontags, Trask, and Express, Parker, Bangor.

By the Last Mail.



GOOD NEWS!!

Georgia Election—A Whig Governor—two whig members of Congress—Whig Senate and Whig House.

As we hardly dared anticipate, the Whigs have swept the State! Loco Focoism has been routed throughout its length and breadth although in 1841 it had a majority of over 4000.

In 64 Counties Whig 23,463 Loco 18,356.

Whig majority 5,167: Loco Foco do. in '41, 60.

Clear Whig Gain 5,167.

There remain 29 Counties to be heard from: these gave in 1841 a Loco Foco majority of 4126; but this is already swept away by the Whig majority in the rest of the State. The Whigs therefore have elected a Governor, two Members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Whig Triumph in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11—6 A. M.

We have achieved a victory unprecedented in the history of political warfare.

In the first Congressional District, the hot-bed of Loco-Focoism for years past, E. JOY MORRIS has been elected by at least 500 majority.

We have elected the Mayor, J. M. SCOTT, by 2,600. Last year the Whig majority was 981—making a clear Whig gain of 1941!

The Sheriff by at least 2000!

All the County Officers.

The Councils.

The Commissioners in Moyamensing, Southwark, and Northern Liberties.

The city ticket was never more triumphant.

J. R. Ingersoll, the Senate, Assembly, Canal Commissioners, by overwhelming votes.

N. B. The Locos hold back many Wards and Districts, but enough is known to ensure a glorious moral triumph.

Four Members of Congress yet to be elected in Maine.

Contrary to general belief, there appears to be a choice in the 1st district, as also in the 2d and 5th, but none in the 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th.

We understand the Governor and Council have ordered another trial to elect on the 2d Monday of November next, and that warrants have been issued accordingly.—Ken Jour.

Horrible.

The Portland Advertiser of Thursday says that just as that paper was going to press they were informed that as one of the Engineers was passing the little shop of Col. James Henley, near the Depot, Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, he saw a person lying upon the floor near the counter, and on approaching him, it was ascertained to be Col. Henley who was senseless and bleeding, and had evidently been prostrated by a blow from an axe near by, in the hands of some unknown villain, whose object was plunder.

On examination, it appeared that the blow was given on the side of the head, cutting off a part of the ear and breaking in the skull. He was alive Thursday morning, but lies in a senseless state, as found, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. His little son was with him until within a few minutes before he was found, and had left for home, leaving his father at the counter, counting his money, which amounted in all to about \$20, which was taken away.

The steamer New York on her passage from New Haven to New York, on Saturday night last, broke her shaft and was turned back to New Haven. It is somewhat singular that three of the staunch Sound steamers should have been disabled at the same time within a few miles of each other.

The Gospel Banner states that on Monday last in Union, Leander Skinner about 20 years of age was out gunning and in adjusting some matters with his gun resting against his shoulder, it went off and so lacerated him that he died in 24 hours.

Another destructive fire occurred at Newbern, on the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock in the morning.

CARD.

MR. DUNTON, gives notice that he shall close his school on Tuesday next. All who have books at his room, as well those who have paid as those who have not, are requested to call and take them away.

MR. M. B. HERRING, PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP AND STYLOGRAPHIC CARD MARKING, would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of BANGOR, that he will answer all orders left with Mr. S. S. HERRING, in Card Marking, equal to the best Engraving. Oct. 13—tf

GRAVESTONES FOUND.

FOUND stowed away in Hammett's Building in this city a wooden box about four feet long a pair of grave stones. The box is marked "Jabez Knowlton Bangor Me Luther Bisset [or Bisset] Matawankeag Me."

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. For further information call at the Whig and Courier Office. Oct. 14, 1843. tf

POCKET COMPASSES.

POOL'S POCKET COMPASSES, in Brass and Wood Cases, round or square; warranted to be the best article made in the States—for sale at Manufacturers prices, by SMITH & FENNO. Oct. 13.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.

JUST received 1000 Gallons Linseed Oil—5000 lbs. Ground White Lead. ALSO, all kinds of small Paints warranted, at very low prices, by G. W. LADD, &c. Oct. 13.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the auction rooms of Ginn & Upham in Bangor, for cash on delivery, the following mentioned property belonging to the Estate of Nathan B. Wiggins, in Bankruptcy, viz:—

All the interest and right said bankrupt has in and to any part of the estate known as his home- stead, on Cumberland street, in Bangor.

One undivided half of a lot of land near Boyd's Eddy so called, in Bangor, on Hancock street, about 200 by 120 feet and a two tenement house thereon.

Right of redemption in one undivided half of lots Nos. 13 and 14 Training Field, on Pearl and State streets, in Bangor.

Lot No. 24, on the corner of Essex and York streets, in Bangor.

Right of redemption in lots Nos. 23 and 23 Broadway Park, west side of Broadway, in Bangor.

Right of redemption in lot No 2, Franklin Row, City Common, in Bangor.

Lot No. 93, in the town of Orono, containing 140 acres, more or less.

Pew No. 85, in the Union Street Brick Church, in Bangor.

Two shares in the "Granite Church" Corporation in Bangor.

Also, sundry demands, one clock and three pictures.

ALSO, will be sold at Foxcroft, in the County of Piscataquis, on TUESDAY the 31st day of October instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following mentioned property belonging to the ESTATE OF OREN SHEPLEY IN BANKRUPTCY, viz:—

A lot of land near Hammond's Mills, and Belstead Factory thereon, with certain privileges of using water and machinery, piling lumber, &c., as is more particularly set forth in the warrant dated of John A. Swan to said bankrupt dated the 22d of July 1833, in the possession of the undersigned.

Schedules and the particulars of the property belonging to said estates, to be sold as aforesaid, may be seen and known on application to the undersigned.

The undersigned would also give notice that he is authorized by a decree of said Court to compound debts due the estates of NATHAN B. WIGGINS, OREN SHEPLEY, JOSHUA FELLOWS AND DAVID GURNEY; and all persons indebted to said Estates are requested to call on the Assignee and settle.

Said property will be sold subject to any and all rights of set off, mortgage, liens and liabilities, and to all equities existing between the parties; and in the sale and conveyance, the interest only that the said Bankrupts' Estates have in the same will be transferred. The Assignee in no case will be held accountable for costs where his name is used in the collections of debts and claims.

ISAAC S. WHITMAN, Assignee.

Bangor, Oct. 14th, 1843.

BLANK PERMITS.

FOR cutting lumber, the best form, for sale by SMITH & FENNO Oct. 13.

WINDOW GLASS.

500 BOXES all kinds Window Glass, which will be sold very low, any size, and cut to any pattern. G. W. LADD, &c. Oct. 13.

BAR HOOP, SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES, ETC. ETC.

50 TONS Old Sable Iron. 100 tons assorted English Bar Iron. 100 tons do. Swedish Iron. 200 tons do. Refined Iron; round square and flat.

500 bundles Russia Sheet Iron. 1000 do. best American Sheet Iron. 200 do. best Charcoal Iron. 500 boxes 4 x 8 Tin Plates. 10 cases Sheet Copper. 50 cases German Zinc. 500 bundles Extra Wire—assorted sizes from 1/16 to 1/2 inch.

All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved paper, by STEPHEN G. ALLEN, No. 99 State Street, up Stairs. Boston, Oct. 12, 1843. ejsw

MOLASSES.

150 HDS. Superior Martinique Molasses, landing from brig Rupert, at Danvers Wharf—for sale by W. T. & H. PEIRCE & CO. Oct. 12.

JUVENILE ANNUALS—1844.

YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE; Child's Gem; the Little Gift—Received and for sale by E. F. DUREN, next door to the Post Office.

\*\* Received as above a new supply Miss Bremer's Books.

HAMS

SUPERIOR Boston cured Hams, for sale by MOORE & BUTMAN, 7, Main Street. Oct. 10—d&w

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GRO. CERIES.

A Prime assortment of good qualities and at low prices, kept constantly on hand by MOORE & BUTMAN, 7, Main street. Oct. 10.—d&w

120 Quintals Bank Codfish,

20 boxes Cheese, 50 Firkins Butter, in good order, 15 bags Fine Salt, 12 chests superior Black Tea, 20 bags Coffee, For sale by MOORE & BUTMAN, 7, Main street. Oct. 10—d&w

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING AND WALTZING.

MR. E. A. CHANDLER, would most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bangor, that for one month previous to the commencement of a School, he is prepared to give Private Lessons in Dancing and Waltzing, either at the Exchange Hotel, where he will be found during the day, or, at the residence of those who desire it. Terms satisfactory. Bangor, Oct. 7, 1843. if

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened SHIP ST. CLOUD, Capt. Walter Emerson will sail from Castine for New Orleans the last of October.

Freight taken upon the most reasonable terms. Cabin passage, \$30.00. Steerage, \$10.00.

For any information, apply to S. Rich, Jr. Bangor; Capt Walter Emerson, Bucksport, or, W. H. Erlee & Jarvis, Castine. Oct. 9.

PICTORIAL BIBLE.

THE New already published, for sale by E. F. DUREN, Next door to the Post Office. Oct. 9.

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE, a few sets of the New already published, for sale by E. F. DUREN Oct. 9.

NOTICE.

HANNAH ELIZA CALL intends opening a School for young Ladies, at the School House on High Street, to commence on the first MONDAY in November. For particulars she invites her friends to call at her Father's House, May St., where, if desired, a few scholars would be accommodated with board. w&dtw Bangor, Sept. 30.

1200 Bbls Flour, per schr Allegash, now landing. Hy W. A. BLANK sept. 29.



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